

LANDMARKS
OF
HISTORIC INTEREST



ALONG THE
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

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LAND MARKS of HISTORIC INTEREST

ALONG THE LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD

Wherein will be found divers DESCRIPTIONS and some PHOTOGRAPHS of HOUSES and LANDS which figured in STIRRING EVENTS before, during and after the *WAR of the REVOLUTION*.



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New Jersey



*The Dey Mansion, Wayne Township, Passaic County, N. J.
Described on Page Thirteen*

The historical background of New Jersey traces to 1609 when Hendrick Hudson anchored the Half Moon in the river now bearing his name. From that day, New Jersey played an important part in early American history. That section of the state traversed by the Lackawanna is especially rich in historical associations, some landmarks of which are described on the following pages.



HOBOKEN, N. J.

Castle House

Legend has it that due to the peculiar rock formation of Castle Point, the followers of Hendrick Hudson, on their first trip up the river, thought the land evidenced copper and silver deposits and named the place "Point Castile."

Colonel John Stevens, the famous inventor, obtained the point and surrounding lands and built a mansion there in 1784, naming it "The Castle." The point was also very much desired by Baron Steuben as a reward for his part in the Revolutionary War. Hoboken was at that time called Hobuck or Hoboken Island.

John Jacob Astor, the richest American of the day, who became a resident of Hoboken in 1828 often could be seen playing checkers in the shade of a large chestnut tree that stood in the garden of his home at Washington and Second Streets. The building is still there on the southwest corner, a candy store now occupying the first floor of the structure.



ORANGE, N. J.

Military Common is Real Landmark of Revolution

On Main Street, Orange, opposite the Y.M.C.A., is a strip of ground called "Military Common." Probably many residents of the town have wondered why it was located where it is—right at the side of Main Street, with a street on the other side of it.

Most small towns and villages have a "Common," or "green," where all their public meetings and festivals are held. So far as can be determined, that is the original idea of the common. It was almost in the center of the village, back in pre-Revolution days. Any event of importance in Orange was always celebrated on the "common."

When the Revolution started this "Common" was used for drilling the soldiers, and gradually it became known as "Military Common." There is no record of it ever having been definitely set aside as a "common." It appears that it was taken as a matter of course.

Not until 1802, when a speculative fever took Orange by storm, and all lots along Main Street were being sold was it officially set aside as "Military Common." Opposite the "common" in the years before and after the war, there was an old and popular hostelry kept by Samuel Munn who furnished dinners after any display on the "common," such as the annual military parade.

The Park House was later located on this site. During the Civil War it played an important part in history. The men enrolled in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Company, formed a column there before marching to Camp Frelinghuysen to train for service in the Northern army.

"Military Common," as it is known now, has played an important part in the history of Orange, and Memorial Day, 1899, marked the dedication there of a statue to the Federal soldiers and sailors. The statue stands on the easterly end of the Common and is known as the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.



MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Timothy Ball Home

Still standing in Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, where it was erected nearly a century and three-quarters ago, is a stone and frame house, which according to history was frequented during the Revolutionary period by George Washington.

The building was erected in 1743 by Timothy Ball, third cousin of Washington and great-grandfather of Mrs. Ann Ball Bickerdyke, army nurse, famous during the Civil War.

Comparatively few changes have been made to the old building since it was erected. The front of the house is of brown stone, while the rear is of the old-fashioned clapboards of almost a foot in width. The roof is shingled. In the basement is the Old Colonial oven of stone, where the baking was done in the days of Washington. The oven projects out in front of the house and may be seen from the street. There is but one chimney, and peculiarly enough the kitchen is located in the front of the house. There are entrances on each side. There are six rooms, four of

which are on the first floor. The fifth is on the second or top story, and is as large as all of the others put together.

What is believed to be the original fireplace and mantels are still in the house. The ceilings are all beamed, while the walls have been plastered. The doors and hinges are antique in appearance and the beams throughout the house are put together by wooden pegs. On a diamond-shaped brown stone at the top of the chimney are inscribed the initials of the original owner and the date 1743.

The "Old Colonial" is said to be the oldest house in Maplewood.

During the Revolutionary War, while Washington had his troops stationed in Morristown, he is said to have frequently gone to the top of the Orange mountains to witness the maneuvers of the British, near Elizabethtown and on Staten Island, which could be seen in the distance, and on many of these occasions he would visit the Ball house and pass the night there, more than once as a precaution, stabling his horse in the kitchen, which then had a cobblestone floor.



BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

The "Old Mill"

The first Old Mill was built in 1768, rebuilt in 1842 as the tablet on the front wall states. It stood at the pond dam, had a seven-foot fall, a wooden frame and was painted red. This Old Mill is said to have ground grist to feed Washington's army camped at Jockey Hollow in the winter of 1779.

The Miller being vigorous, young and ambitious decided to build a new mill that would have a twenty-foot fall of water tripling its water power. This present stone mill was designed, planned and built by Mr. Ferdinand Van Doren who operated it until he died at the age of ninety-six.

The family story says the mill was built in one year and that it cost \$5,000 and paid for itself the first year. The master mason was paid seventy-five cents a day; the other masons received fifty cents per day for their work.

The Old Mill stands majestically with its beautiful arches and grand

proportions, one of the finer pieces of old masonry left standing in New Jersey. It has served through three generations and is a monument to a life of industry and service that was lived within the shadow of its walls.

This Old Mill is now operating, using the original grinding stones, wooden machinery, etc., owned by William Childs.



The Kirkpatrick Mansion
Bernardsville, N. J.

The Kirkpatrick Mansion

Another place of historic interest is the old Kirkpatrick Mansion, on the homestead where Alexander Kirkpatrick and his son settled in 1736. The solid substantial stone house which he built in 1765, with its thick firm walls laid in mortar almost as hard as the gray sandstone itself, and with floors made of white oak plank laid double, was but an exponent of the solidity and self-reliance of his character. With proper care the house might be made to last five centuries more. On a stone over the old front door are chiseled "D.M.K. 1765." (The initials of David and Mary Kirkpatrick.)

The house is now owned by Mr. Chauncey Ryder McPherson.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.



Bernardsville Library
Bernardsville, N. J.

The Bernardsville Library Building

When the old building was erected, or by whom, is not known. When it first began to serve the public as a tavern is also uncertain, but from 1775 until its purchase by Mr. Roderick Mitchell in 1840, it was used in that capacity.

During the Revolution, Captain John Parker was running an inn in the old building. In 1803 a Whitenack was the host and later a John Blair.

Owing to the hand-made nails and laths, it is believed that it was built prior to 1760.



MADISON, N. J.

Mead Hall, Drew University, former Gibbon's Home

Mead Hall is the administration building of the *Drew University* campus of 125 acres, Madison, New Jersey. This was the home erected 1833-1836 by William Gibbons of Savannah, Georgia, when he came north in order to take personal charge of his vast inheritance of stages, steamboat lines, hotels and real estate. The building is one of the finer examples of the Georgian classic revival—excellent proportions, commanding size and location, and thorough stability of construction. The estate was purchased from the Gibbons family in 1866 and presented to the trustees of Drew Theological Seminary (now Drew University) by Daniel Drew. The mansion was then named in honor of Mrs. Drew, whose maiden name was Mead.



*Mead Hall, of Georgian Architecture, Drew University,
Madison, N. J.*

★ MORRISTOWN, N. J. ★



★ *The Old Ford Mansion* ★
Morristown, N. J.

Morristown occupies a unique place in Colonial and Revolutionary history. Its geographical position made it a strategic point in the conduct of the Revolution and in the movement of the Continental Troops. It lay on one of the main highways leading from New England points to Philadelphia and the South. It was also a junction point for the highways leading into Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York State. While New York was occupied by the British Troops from 1776 on it became the logical rendezvous for the American Army because of its relative closeness to the enemy troops. It was also protected by the security and seclusion of its position in the North Jersey foothills. Its highway facilities and the easy access to New England through the Ramapo Valley and Newburgh, to Philadelphia and the south through Lambertville and Trenton made it the ideal concentration point for troops and it became practically the Military Capital of the Colonies. Of the eight years that the Revolutionary War lasted General Washington spent more than one year in Morristown. He made winter quarters there in January, 1777.

He was frequently there during November and December of 1788 and he made his headquarters there again during the winter of 1779-80.

In the winter of 1779-80 General Washington took up his residence at the Ford House with Mrs. Washington. The troops built their huts in Jockey Hollow. General Henry Knox occupied what is now Burnham Park and vicinity with the Artillery Brigade. Huts for his soldiers were built on the hillside just west of Burnham Park. The artillery was also parked on that side of the road—the main road to Mendham from Morristown. The horses were pastured in the field now covered by the three ponds in Burnham Park. The artificers and the blacksmith shops were constructed of logs and occupied the site near the lower dam. General Knox lived a short distance to the west in a farmhouse. This house still stands although additions have been made to it. General Knox detached one of his regiments of Pennsylvania Artillery to accompany the Lord Stirling expedition which was made to Staten Island that winter to harass the British. They left from this camp and due to the great amount of snow on the ground the cannons were transported to Staten Island on sleds. The winter of 1779-80 was the most severe winter ever recorded. The Hudson River between New York and New Jersey froze over to such an extent that horses and sleds travelled back and forth across the ice. The sufferings of the soldiers in Jockey Hollow were intense. Washington in a letter dated January 8, 1780, said: "The present situation of the army in respect to provisions is the most distressing of any we have experienced since the beginning of the war. They have alternately been without bread or meat the whole time with very scant allowance of either and frequently destitute of each. But they are now reduced to an extremity no longer to be supported."

Washington's body-guard made up of picked Virginians occupied huts built across Morris Avenue from the Headquarters on land now occupied by the Washington monument and which land was presented to the Town by Dr. Henry M. Dodge. The Washington monument was the gift of Miss E. Mabel Clark. In the winter of 1780-81 General Mad Anthony Wayne returned with two brigades of Pennsylvania troops and occupied the huts of Hand's and the Maryland Brigades in Jockey Hollow near the Tempe Wicke house.

Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton scarcely more than 20 years old was Washington's aide and lived with him and Mrs. Washington at the Ford Mansion on Morris Avenue. This Ford Mansion has been preserved by the Washington Association and is considered the finest Washington museum in the country. This museum contains an original Stuart portrait, an original Houdon bust and Washington's original commission as Commander-in-chief of the army signed by John Hancock; also the uniform in which he attended the inauguration ball. It also contains most of the original furniture used by General and Mrs. Washington and many other personal belongings.



PASSAIC, N. J.

Noon House

The Noon House was the first tavern in Passaic located on the west side of Main Avenue on the hill opposite the Revolutionary Bridge, across the Passaic River, adjoining the old church.

The Noon House was an assembly, or meeting house for people who lived a long distance from the church. They ate, read Bibles and discussed religion there.

The date of this building is uncertain, but it was built during the Colonial period.

Later the tavern was rented to Mr. Blanchard and named the Blanchard House.

The Tap House on the Hill

The Tap House on the Hill was located on Main Avenue. It was owned by Van Winkle, a man well known throughout the country.

It is believed George Washington visited this place. Lord Sterling had the Tap House on the Hill for his Headquarters during the Revolutionary War. Also, it was used as quarters for soldiers.

It was sold in 1798 and adjoined to Headquarters House on the south. They were connected by an outside porch on the second floor.

Headquarters House was originally the parsonage of the old church.

The tavern was later run by Mr. Banta, but it still kept the name of Tap House on the Hill.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP, PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

The Dey Mansion Washington Headquarters

The Dey Mansion in which General George Washington established headquarters during July, October and November, 1780, is located in Lower Preakness, Wayne Township, Passaic County, New Jersey. Here in the earlier half of the Eighteenth Century, came Dirck Dey, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, who purchased six hundred acres of this arable land which was then heavily forested. Being possessed of a fine knowledge of architecture and carpentry, and assisted by his artisans and slaves, he began the erection of an eight-room manor house some time during the decade of 1740 to 1750. The adzed timbers came from trees felled on the property, the stones carted in from nearby fields, and the bricks brought from kilns elsewhere.

The first authentic record of General Washington's presence at the Dey Mansion is established by a letter which he wrote from this place on June 11, 1780. Because of its strategic position and accessibility to food and forage, the vicinity of the Passaic Falls was chosen by Washington as the encampment for his army from July 1 to July 29, 1780. The headquarters of General Washington was established at the Dey Mansion. The four rooms on the easterly side of the house were occupied by the Commander-in-Chief and a few members of his military family. The General used the southeast room, or parlor, on the first floor, for his office, and the room directly above was his sleeping chamber. The dining room of his "family" was to the rear of the office and was connected with an outside kitchen by a few steps and a short passageway.

On July 29 the army broke camp and marched to Paramus. Before leaving Headquarters, General Washington's account book shows that the appreciative Commander-in-Chief distributed Fifty dollars in gratuities to the servants of Colonel Dey.

The Dey heirs disposed of their famous ancestral seat in the year 1801. They already had sold portions of the farm. Since then, sixteen individual owners have had possession of the house. When the Passaic County Park Commission took title on January 10, 1930, there remained 56.3 acres of the original 600-acre farm.

CLIFTON, N. J.



Paul Rutan House, Clifton, N. J.

Home of Paul Rutan

Located on Valley Road, Clifton, N. J., now used as the office of Bobbink and Atkins, Nurserymen and Florists. During the Revolutionary War, this house was used as a home for refugees. After the war it was occupied by Paul Rutan, a soldier of the Revolution.

Westervelt House

This Dutch stone house was built by Gysbert Vanderhoef about the year 1721 on a piece of ground given to him by his father-in-law, John E. Vreeland, whose daughter, Margareta, he had married. He also established a saw and grist mill at the southerly end of the present Westervelt Avenue—the oldest mill seat in the county.

In the year 1825 David A. Westervelt became the owner and continued to operate the grist mill until his death—hence the name Westervelt Place.

Sip House

On the Southwest corner of Van Houten and Campbell Avenues, Athenia section of Clifton, stands the farm house of John Sip, Jr. He was a member of the committee of five farmers which escorted General Washington and his army from the Van Winkle plantation (now Wallington) to Acquackanonk Bridge (now Passaic), November 21, 1776.

This house stands at 697 Van Houten Avenue, a thoroughfare which in Colonial times was a dirt road known as Sip's Lane. It was erected about 1720. The kitchen extension is the oldest part of the Sip house, as it has no foundation beneath the floor. The walls are more than twenty inches thick, with old Dutch windows set in deep frames.



Sip House, Clifton, N. J.

Garritse House

This house, erected in the early 18th century, was the home of Henry Garritse, the Revolutionary patriot. Garritse was one of the more prominent men in the old Acquackanonk section during the Revolutionary War period. He was influential in raising funds and gathering supplies for

General Washington's army when it was on its retreat across New Jersey. He also furnished secret information of great value to the army. He was the only man in this section who had the honor of a visit from General Washington.



OXFORD, N. J.

The Charcoal Blast Furnace

Jonathan Robeson, a wealthy and experienced iron master of Philadelphia began the erection of this furnace in 1741, and, on March 9, 1743, the first cast was made. It was in operation during the rest of the Colonial period and for a hundred years thereafter, until the year 1884.

The Furnace furnished cannon balls and other munitions for the French-Indian, Revolutionary and the Civil Wars. It cast fine iron fire-backs for Colonial fireplaces which found a place in homes in this and other Colonies. In normal times the main output was pig and bar iron supplied to forges throughout a wide region for the manufacture of farm implements and utensils of all kinds. The excess was carted to Foul Rift on the Delaware River and from there shipped to other points and to foreign countries.

Between 1749 and 1757 two Shippen brothers—Joseph and Dr. William, Sr., gradually bought all the Robeson interests in the furnace and land, and in 1765 Dr. William, Sr., bought out his older brother's share and was sole owner until his death in 1801, when his two surviving children—Dr. William, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Blair became the owners. After the death of Dr. William, in 1808, the estate was offered for sale and in 1809 was purchased by Morris Robeson, grandson of the original builder.

In 1839 the brothers George and Selden T. Scranton bought the furnace from the widow and children of Morris Robeson and then laid the foundation for a period of prosperity and growth which culminated the great Oxford industries of fifty years ago. The old furnace was inadequate to supply the new works, namely rolling mill, nail factory for cut nails

and other shops. In 1870 a new and larger furnace was erected and in 1884 the old Furnace fires were drawn for the last time and it has been standing idle ever since. A large portion of the structure remains as originally erected.

Last year this property was deeded by the owning Company (The Warren Foundry & Pipe Corporation) to the State of New Jersey and placed under the care of the State Commission on Historic Sites and plans are now being made to restore it to its original colonial form and make it an historical monument illustrating the development of industry in the State.

Connected with the furnace is a strongly built stone structure which was originally a stamping mill used to crush the ore before putting it in the furnace. It was run by water power, but when in 1834 hot blast was installed this room was converted into a boiler house to supply the blast.

It is the intention of the State Commission to make this room into a museum for the colonial relics, products, records and other related matters.

The Mansion House

The Old Mansion House stands conspicuous on a hillside near the Old Blast Furnace, and was built in 1754. It is three stories high, 40 x 60 feet with stone walls nearly three feet thick, and is in perfect condition as when first erected by the owners of the furnace, Jonathan Robeson, Joseph and Dr. Wm. Shippen, Sr. A great fireplace stands in the basement just as it was originally and there is also a Dutch baking oven. It is still the property of the mining company and is used as its official residence.

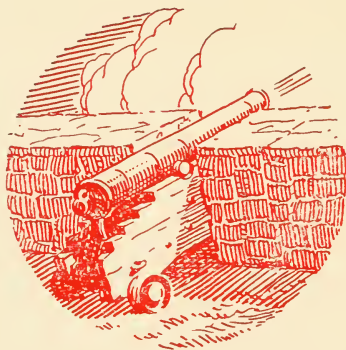
The Mansion was originally occupied by Maurice Robeson, son of Jonathan Robeson, who vacated it in 1757 or 1758. It was later the home of Joseph W. Shippen, son of Dr. Wm. Shippen, the elder. Later it became the home of George W. and Selden T. Scranton. Some notable men were born in this fine historic Mansion, namely, Captain Joseph James Henry, son of William Henry who was killed in action in the Civil War; George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy—in President Grant's Cabinet for eight years—and Morris R. Hamilton, formerly State Librarian of the State of New Jersey.

The Old Grist Mill

This large stone edifice was erected about the same time as the Mansion House (1754) and was originally four stories high and 40 x 60 feet in dimensions.

The walls, nearly three feet thick, were built with the same kind of stone and masonry as the Mansion House and as substantial now as when first built.

About 25 years ago it was obtained from the Iron Company and converted into a handsome and commodious church edifice by the Methodist Congregation and attracts marked attention by all visitors.



Pennsylvania



*Old Church, Harford, Pa.
Described on Page Twenty-three*

Pennsylvania is a shrine of the Revolution. From Philadelphia, with Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, to the northern portion of the state crossed by the Lackawanna, it is one vast memento of the formative period of America. Pennsylvania may well be proud of its heritage.



DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Croasdale Manor

The oldest historic building in Water Gap is the present site of The Croasdale Manor of River Farms, now owned by Mrs. Clementine Croasdale. This property was first purchased by Aaron, son of Nicholas Depui from his father in 1745.

The chain of title connected with the River Farm, as it was first called, is unusually full and accurate and has historical interest beginning with part of William Penn's will who bequeathed to his grand-son William Penn, "Ten thousand acres of land in this Providence." One tract of this land was the one hundred and twelve acres of the River Farm. This was the original size of this farm.

The farm was one of the landmarks of early times and the main stone house is perhaps the oldest in Monroe County.

It was sold many times and when it belonged to Ulrick Hauser he kept an inn there for many years; the elections were held there, also the militia trainings and country balls.

Mrs. Croasdale has deeds dating back to 1746.



STROUDSBURG, PA.

Fort Penn

Also a Stroud Manor House

Early in the Revolutionary War the Executive Council of Northampton County decided to locate a fort in the region between the Blue Ridge and the Pocono Mountains. Three reasons for its erection were advanced; first, as a protection against the Indians should they assume a hostile attitude; secondly, as a training camp for recruits to the Continental Army and thirdly, as the secondary line of defense to the frontier. The forts in the Wyoming Valley to the west were the first line of defense.

In 1776 Jacob Stroud had just completed a large and substantial stone house as a residence for his family. As Stroud was by this time a Colonel

in the Pennsylvania Militia and his home was a strategic spot due to its position on the main trails leading to most of the then-important places, it was decided to build a stockade around the Stroud place and fortify it under the name of Fort Penn.

Fort Penn, as it became known, stood on an elevation at what is now Main and Fifth Streets. The front of the property was walled up with stone blocks surmounted by a white fence about 18 inches high. The entrance was from the west side with a gravel walk leading to a wide front porch. Across both ends of this porch extended benches six feet in length.

The house proper was a large structure built of great blocks of hard gray stone streaked with glistening mica. Above the windows and around the cornice were trimmings of terra cotta in the form of the Wall of Troy, an attractive ornamentation. From the porch opened a wide door over which was a fan-like window lighting the deep hall inside. On either side of the door, too, were windows. The hall extended entirely through the house to a similar door in the rear. From this hall a wide, open stairway led to the second floor.

An idea of the immense size of the structure can be gained when one realizes there are eight large rooms on this first floor, four front and four in the rear. These are evenly placed on either side of the hall.

The house was a two-and-a-half-storied affair, the floor plan of the second closely following that of the first. In the Mansard-like roof were set dormer windows.

A unique feature of the construction is the placing of deep drawers under each window, allowable because of the thickness of the walls, almost three feet in some parts of the house.

This old home may well be envied the memories it holds and the part that it played in the making of our national history.

Fort Hamilton

The Stroud Mansion

In 1756 Jacob Stroud purchased a farm on deferred payments at the place where Stroudsburg is now located. A good business man, he soon bought other tracts of land until he owned around nine thousand acres. He opened a store, grist mill, saw mill and blacksmith shop.

The same year the State of Pennsylvania built a fort on the Stroud property and named it Fort Hamilton. Built of logs, surrounded by a high stockade it was supplied with water from a natural spring on the property. The fort was completed in January the year following but not before the soldiers and civilians engaged in its construction had suffered from the severity of the winter weather and the depredations of hostile Indian tribes.

The Mansion House, located on the site of Fort Hamilton at what is now Main and North Ninth Streets is a three-storied house, having a large front door with a wide hall running through to the rear. Two great rooms are on either side of this hall. In the rear is a remarkable stairway. This is seven feet wide and leads just two-thirds of the way to the second floor where it turns into a smaller one leading to the second level. Directly over this is the stairway to the third floor, an exact duplicate of the first. The outer walls of the house being extraordinarily thick, the windows of course are very deep set. The wood around the doors, and the window casings are finely worked and shows great skill and excellent sense of proportion. Every room in the house has a large fire-place, the woodwork around each matching the doors and windows.

The building stands to-day as it did a hundred and fifty years ago in the best state of preservation, the home now of the Monroe County Historical Society.



PITTSTON, PA.

Wyoming, three miles below Pittston, was the scene of the Wyoming Massacre. Here the red men of the Six Nations, under the command of the British General John Butler, on a beautiful morning in July, 1778, hurled themselves on the fort in command of Colonel Zebulon Butler. The flower of the Valley's manhood had marched away to the aid of the Continental Army, and were following Washington in his days of trial, while Zebulon Butler and a small body of militia guarded the women and children at home. Upon this pitifully weak garrison the British and Indians descend-

ed, forcing a surrender. Then came the massacre, incited, it is said, by the Tories. The Indians, maddened by rum that had been plentifully served to them, ruthlessly murdered helpless women and children and mercilessly cut down the whites. Those who escaped the scalping knife were driven into the wilds of the forest.



NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

Fort Augusta

Across the river, a distance of about a mile from Northumberland, is the site of Fort Augusta. Built by the English Government in 1756, all that remains of the Fort now is the magazine.

The State has erected a marker at this place. During the Revolution, Northumberland was the extreme frontier. In 1778 the English and Indians captured Fort Freeland, 13 miles west of Northumberland, killing about 20 men and taking the prisoners to Canada.

The Priestley House

This house was built in 1792 by Dr. Joseph Priestley who was driven out of England because of his religious and political views.

Dr. Priestley was a friend of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and other contemporary figures in American History. Priestley died and was buried at Northumberland in 1804.

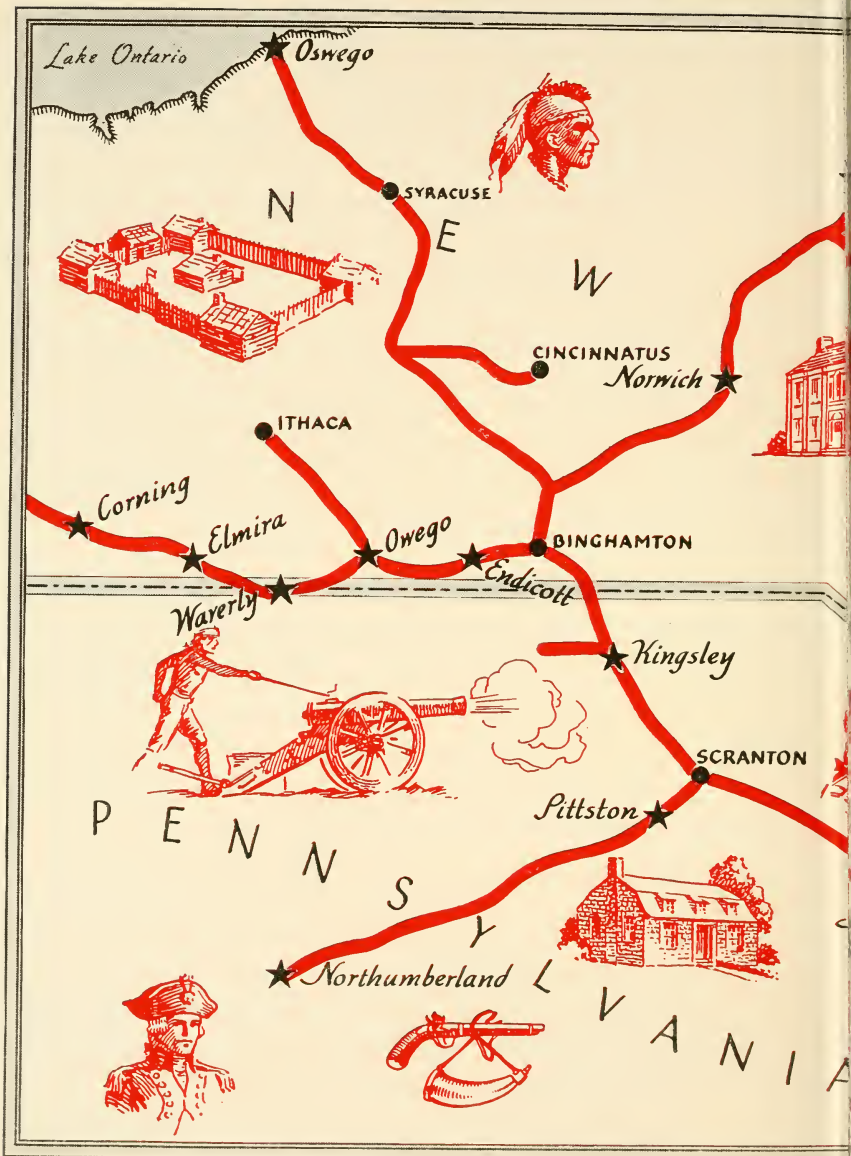
The house is now the property of The American Chemical Association and The Pennsylvania State College, who have erected a fire-proof museum on the grounds adjoining the homestead.



HARFORD, PA.

Congregational Church

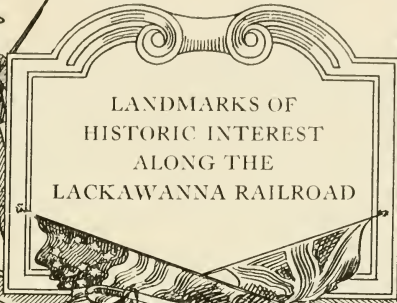
The Village of Harford, Pa., located about three miles from Kingsley Station on the Lackawanna's main line has the oldest existing Congregational Church in the State.



Utica



● RICHFIELD SPRINGS



LANDMARKS OF
HISTORIC INTEREST
ALONG THE
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Y

O

R

K



NEW JERSEY

Waldsburg
Water Gap

★ Oxford Furnace

★ Morristown

★ Madison

★ Bernardsville

★ Maplewood

★ S. Orange

★ E. Orange

★ Clifton
★ Passaic

NEW YORK CITY

Situated on an elevation at the southerly end of the little town, this building, the second edifice of the Congregation, was erected in 1822 by New Englanders, come to Northeastern Pennsylvania when the "Yankee-Pennamite" question was fast reaching a point of fanaticism.

The structure, laid on massive foundation stones, is typical New England architecture, painted white, with the tall tapering spire that can be seen for miles around the countryside.

The auditorium, surrounded on three sides by a gallery, is furnished with old-fashioned high straight-backed pews each with its own door opening on the aisle. Many beautiful antiques are still in active use. The quiet tasteful simplicity of old New England is the keynote of everything throughout the church making it indeed a restful retreat from the frantic hurry of modern life.

At one side of the church is the old cemetery where rest the ancestors of the still typically Yankee worshippers.



New York



*West Side Park, Norwich, N. Y.
Described on Page Twenty-eight*

The interior and border regions of the Empire State have had a tempestuous history. Marauding Indians and invading armies took their toll of early pioneers who pushed inland from the sea. The shore-line of Lake Ontario, the Canadian boundry and New York City itself were all potential gateways to the enemies of the Colonies.



NORWICH, N. Y.

Gurnsey Library

Deacon Elisha Smith came from Hatfield, Mass., and succeeded Col. William Monroe on the Gurnsey Farm, occupying at first the log house built by Col. Monroe on the west Green in Norwich Village. Soon after, about 1799, he built the house now the Gurnsey Library.



*Early view of Utica looking north at intersection
of Washington and Genesee Streets*

UTICA, N. Y.

York House

More than a century and a quarter ago when the beautiful Mohawk Valley was the gateway to the untrodden West and the prosperous little village of Utica, an important stopping place along the way, stage coach and wagon wheel travel surged around the tavern door of a yellow brick building. This was the Hotel—a frontier hostelry rearing its three-story elegance above the cluster of story and a half wooden dwellings and two or

three crude taverns. Erected between 1797 and 1799 by the Holland Land Company, for a number of years it basked in the glory of being the largest tavern west of New York.

Hundreds of men, women and children were passing along almost daily through this frontier village during the late 1790's and first years of 1800. Many settlers were encouraged to come and take up farm lands and homesteads in the newly opened district of the Holland Land Company—the Holland Patent. It was this colonization venture—the first real estate “boom” in these parts—which was directly responsible for the construction of the Hotel. It was built to accommodate prospective settlers in the Holland Patent.

Samuel Hooker of Albany, father of Philip Hooker, an architect famous in the state a century ago, designed and built this generously planned brick structure, assisted by another son, John. Hemlock logs were finally used to help make a firm foundation for the big three-story, wide-roofed Tavern. Heli Toote, of Deerfield, made the bricks, which it is reputed were the first ones made in Oneida County.

Although its noble masonry has outwardly defied the ruffian truck of Time, there is scarcely a trace of the tavern in its now sadly mutilated interior. There is none living to mourn its past splendors, when known as the York House. This spacious structure was the social center of the elite of Utica village. In 1812, many regiments were passing northward through Utica and officers were quartered from time to time at the fashionable York House.

As the passage of travel by stage coach went west by the Genesee Turnpike, the patronage of this tavern declined. Then the Canal and Railroads came, centering transportation activities definitely in and around Baggs Square. As a leading hostelry, the old tavern was doomed. Seth Dwight, former auctioneer, opened it as a boarding house. In later years it was a young ladies' seminary and then a private residence.

In the musty recesses of the old-time kitchen, now sunk to the position of a dark, dank cellar, the forelorn traces of the huge fireplaces and gaping vestige of the Dutch oven are the last lingering reminders of the culinary renown of this one-time famous inn, now doing duty as a fruit and

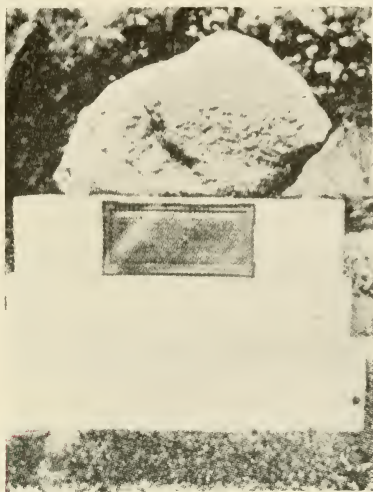
produce warehouse. Like a venerable old man who has outlived all his contemporaries this 137-year old building has outlived all the former taverns of Utica.

The Charles P. Kirkland House

If old houses could only speak, what a story they could tell—a story of joy and sorrow, of gay parties and light-hearted laughter ringing through the halls; of anxious watching during illness and profound sorrow when death knocks at the door. Every plank and rafter in an old house has witnessed its share of joys and tribulations, has carried equally the slight tread of light-hearted children and the slower step of deliberate old age. The house itself assumes a character of dignity as the decades pass it by. It becomes a landmark in the community and a memorial of bygone days.

Such a house is located at 243 Genesee Street, nestled among commercial buildings in the heart of the business district. Now the property of Miss Isabel Doolittle, it was built over a hundred years ago by Charles Pinckney Kirkland, the son of General Joseph Kirkland, Utica's first Mayor, and great-nephew of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the celebrated missionary among the Oneida Indians, and the founder of Hamilton College.

The house itself is one of the most attractive of the old houses still standing in Utica. While the style of architecture is, strictly speaking, what is called "Neo-Grec" (the adaptation to wooden construction of the classical features of Greek design), it, nevertheless, has a distinctly Colonial feeling. The four Corinthian columns forming the center motive of the facade are delightfully proportioned and the details of the cornice, window pediments and doorway are both interesting and effective. The interior is equally fascinating, and is even more Colonial in detail. It is attractively furnished with beautiful old pieces and, all in all, may well be considered one of the more attractive houses in the city, as well as a memorial to two of its early Mayors and distinguished men.



Oneida Indian Stone around which Indians met in worship and held camp-fire meetings. It is now in Forest Hill Cemetery

The Judge Cooper Home

While not as pretentious as some of the old houses that remain standing, the home of Judge Apollos Cooper represents a distinct type. It was originally quite a small frame house like so many of the earliest homes which kept on growing—in this case by means of additions. It is said that the original house was built prior to the time that Judge Cooper bought the land from James S. Kipp in 1794—when Utica still was Old Fort Schuyler. He bought 115 acres of what was still known as Crosby's Manor, and his farm extended from the Mohawk River, up to what is now Cornelia Street (named, incidentally, after Judge Cooper's daughter, Cornelia, who later became Mrs. E. A. Graham). The farm embraced practically all of what is now the third ward, and was noted for its extensive orchard. The house was on Whitesboro Street near its junction with Liberty.

Judge Cooper was the son of John Cooper who came to America in 1635, was an early "freeman" of Boston and later one of the twenty heads of families who settled Southampton in 1637. Here Apollos Cooper was born in 1767. He came to Oneida County in 1790, at the age of 23, and lived at Johnstown and Oneida Lake before coming to Old Fort Schuyler. Apollos Cooper was a carpenter by trade, but soon became a farmer, although he is said to have built most of his own home. He also built the covered bridge over the Mohawk, and Hamilton Oneida Academy (the predecessor of Hamilton College).

Judge Cooper was respected for his ability and was trusted and honored by his fellow citizens. He died in 1839.

Governor Horatio Seymour's Mansion

While the old brick residence of Governor Horatio Seymour still stands, it and its surroundings are so altered that it is difficult to picture it as it must have been in the days when Governor Seymour occupied it. At that time, Whitesboro Street was one of the leading residence streets in Utica and many of Utica's oldest families lived in this neighborhood.

The house was built around 1810 by David W. Childs, a lawyer and pioneer of 1804, who came originally from Pittsfield, Mass., and acquired such a substantial fortune that, by 1810, he was able to import bricks from Holland and construct the handsome residence later bought by Henry Seymour, father of Governor Horatio Seymour. The timbers were hand hewn and the lath was hand-split spruce, as may be easily seen from an inspection of the old attic as it stands today. There was a long stable facing on Hotel Alley, which served as a horse and carriage barn, and a very beautiful garden in the rear of the house which was filled with fountains and statuary. In recent excavations, Divine Brothers, present owners of the building, dug up no less than three foundations of fountains. The old mantel in the Living Room, which has stood ever since the house was built, one hundred and twenty-three years ago, is still in place, although closed up, in the present general office of Divine Brothers. And the original Dutch Oven and fireplace in the basement kitchen stand as they were in olden days.



Home of Samuel Kirkland, an early settler of prominence. George Washington spent the night here enroute through Utica

General Kirkland's House

The house generally known as the General Kirkland home is one of the oldest still standing in Utica, on the west side of Genesee Street, three doors above Court Street. It was originally built by Watts Sherman, a pioneer of 1795, who prospered rapidly and probably erected the house within a few years after his arrival. General Joseph Kirkland bought the house in 1813, when he moved from New Hartford to Utica. The original house was only two stories in height and did not possess the wing

on the northern side. This wing and the third story were added by General Kirkland before he moved into the house in 1813. Thus the main part and south wing of the house are nearly 130 years old, while the building has stood as it is today for one hundred and twenty years. Few, if any, houses in Utica can boast such antiquity.

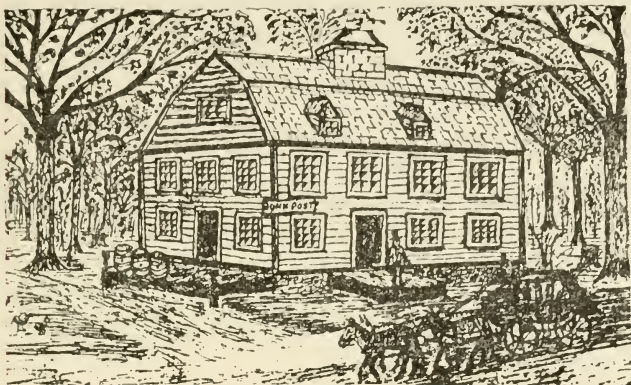
After the death of General Kirkland, the house became the property of Judge Philo Gridley and remained in the possession of his family until 1882, when it was purchased by the late Dr. Willis E. Ford, one of Utica's most distinguished physicians. It is now a restaurant known as The Green Lantern Tea Room.

Former Home of Alexander B. Johnson

The Johnson house on Genesee Hill, as it was then called, was built by John H. Lothrop, in 1809, but was only occupied by him for a few years, when it was sold to Mrs. Clinton and, soon afterward, to Alexander B. Johnson. The house was somewhat odd in appearance, being a very large, oblong building of the Neo-Grec style of architecture. The gardens, rather than the house, made the site attractive. The gardens in the rear were very extensive and were famous for their pink thorn trees, rare roses and flowering shrubs of all descriptions. Two frowning lions guarded the entrance gate.

In 1825, two important events occurred. The first was the opening of the Erie Canal, which was completed in that year, and the second was the visit of General Lafayette. A reception committee went to Rome to meet the Marquis.

At the boundary of Utica, a salute of twenty-four guns greeted General Lafayette, and troops were drawn up at attention along both sides of Lafayette Street. The procession proceeded first to Shepard's Coffee House, where the Marquis, after breakfast, attended a review of troops and held an informal reception for officers and soldiers who had served under him in the Revolution. Then, at the request of the President of the United States, he called on the niece of the President, Mrs. Alexander B. Johnson, at her home, where many prominent Uticans were assembled to meet him. Thus did Lafayette visit Utica.



*Utica's first frame building, originally occupied by
John Post, the city's first merchant*

The Rutger B. Miller House

The Rutger B. Miller House, located in Rutger Park and now owned and occupied by Mrs. Francis K. Kernan, was begun in 1820 by Judge Morris S. Miller, and was completed by his son, Rutger B. Miller, about ten years later. At the time, it was known as "Miller's Folly," because it was so far away from the village and so remote from any neighbors. It was almost a mansion in the wilderness. But the Millers, father and son, foresaw the future growth of the city and were confident that the house would be well within the city limits, surrounded by other homes. It is likely, too, that they had it in mind to encourage building in this neighborhood and that they set the example in order to make more desirable the vast tracts of land owned in East Utica. They were among the descendants of Rutger Bleeker, one of the original purchasers of Old Fort Schuyler (with General Schuyler, General Bradstreet and John M. Scott), and inherited their share of a huge tract including practically all of East Utica, east of Genesee Street and south of Bleeker Street. Many of the streets bear the names of the descendants of Rutger Bleeker.

The house originally had two wings, one on either side of the main

stone building, connected by porticos. One served as an office, the other housed the gardener and coachman and extended back to the woodhouse and stable. These two wings, ornamented by columns in the neo-Greco (or Grecian) style, served to lengthen the lines of the house and added greatly to its exterior appearance.

The House originally had a balustrade above the main cornice and above the deck, but the present porch, wing and dormers are later additions. In the interior, the rooms are large and well proportioned and the details of the wood carving and decorative plaster work are charming and exhibit all the refinements and attractiveness of the architect's best work. The House has recently been renovated by its present owner, but while several important changes have been made, much of the detail originally designed by Hooker remains intact.

Oneida County Court House (Utica)

The old Oneida County Court House is still standing on John Street near Bleeker Street. Its venerable walls, more than a foot thick, have defied the ravages of eighty-four years, during which the edifice has participated in the life of the county and city for both public and private uses. Now a bit begrimed by the smoke of industry, Utica's old Court House, has an arresting and glamorous air. It is a modest yet impressive specimen of the neo-classic architectural fashion of the past century. The formal beauty of its Corinthian-columned facade is a reminder of what the ancient Greeks contributed to early American architecture.

For thirty years prior to the erection of the John Street structure there had been growing need of a Court House in this city devoted exclusively to the business of the Courts. Utica's first Hall of Justice having been an overcrowded, noisy combination of school, Town Hall and Court House. That building, completed about 1818 and known as the Academy, occupied the site facing Chancellor Square where the Bleeker Street School now stands.

After the Court had removed to the new County Court House at Charlotte and Elizabeth Streets, the old edifice became the property of the Utica Sunday Tribune Company, no longer in existence.

No appurtenances of the Law remain but the witness stand. A solid black walnut affair hiding its former identity under a coat of paint and now put to more prosaic uses. The two massive brick fireplaces in the former Court room are used on occasion, the original andirons supplemented by gas logs of a later date doing duty. Mounted on the Newel posts of the black walnut balustrade—also now covered with paint—are the two brass candelabra which once graced the Judge's bench.

The little white cupola is no more. The weather vane once glinting in the sunshine, swinging around to summer breezes and winter winds lies forgotten in some neglected corner. Fortunately several of the fine old trees survive and still cast their lacy patterns on the mellow-remembered, weather-stained walls of Utica's old Court House.



OSWEGO, N. Y.

Old Fort

During the conflicts between the English and the French in America in the eighteenth century, Lake Ontario, by reason of its relation to the unsettled boundary question, was an object of the deepest concern to both powers. Oswego, lying within the disputed territory, was a point of the greatest importance. As the gateway of the Lake Ontario frontier, it was of immense strategical importance in military operations.

The permanent occupation of Oswego by the English was first seriously considered by King William, who sometime before his death in 1702 had contemplated building a fort here, and had actually ordered the shipment of the furnishings for the Chapel. But this project died with him, and it was not until 1722 that substantial evidence of British sovereignty was established. In that year a trading post was started by direction of Governor Burnet, who foresaw that on account of its accessibility to the Indians from every direction, it would prove of great value in furthering his determined policy to secure the Indian trade for the British to the exclusion of the French.

In the Spring of 1727 a party of workmen, under the protection of an escort of soldiers, was headed for Oswego, and before the end of the summer the men had erected a stone block house on an elevated piece of ground on the west side of the river near its mouth.

This little Fortress, thirty by sixty feet, had roughly-built walls four feet thick. Two tiers of loopholes pierced its sides and above these extending entirely around the building, projected a gallery for flanking its faces. The three hundred British Pounds appropriated by the New York Assembly for its construction proving inadequate, the necessary balance was donated by Governor Burnet. This was the beginning of Fort Oswego, also called Fort Burnet, or Pepperel, then commonly known as the trading castle, the first and for many years Great Britain's only stronghold on its western frontier in America.

In 1741, it was decided to enclose the trading house by a stone wall. This wall was built along a rectangle surrounding the building and about twenty feet distant. It was four feet thick, built of rough stone laid in clay, loopholed and flanked by towers at the corners. Its height was probably about fifteen feet. This then became the main line of defense, the trading house serving the purpose of a citadel for protracting the resistance after the outer wall had been taken.

During the next hundred years various changes and improvements were made in the old fortification. The last of these was the installation of grillage gates of oak timbers at the Sally Ports during the Labor Riots of 1877.

This fort, formidable in its day, is now obsolete, being no more impregnable against modern artillery than was the old stone wall of Fort Oswego against the smooth-bore cannon of Montcalm. It has never enacted an important role, for during the period of its existence this border has never been a theatre of military operations.

The first construction was by the English General, Shirley, in 1775.

"For the better security of the place a strong wooden Fort capable of mounting 16 cannon, with pickets and a ditch; 800 feet in circumference; built of logs 20 to 30 inches in diameter; outer wall 14 feet high, ditch 14 feet broad and 10 feet deep; within, a square log house to overlook the wells; and barracks for 300 men."

The fort was captured and sacked by the French under Montcalm, August, 1756; repaired by the English and garrisoned during the Revolution, and was the place of rendezvous for the forces of St. Leger, preparatory to his descent upon the valley of the Mohawk, and after his unsuccessful siege of Ft. Stanwix. It was also a refuge for many Tories.

Following is a brief history of its later years:

Reconstructed by English in occupation, 1782.

Evacuated under Jay's Treaty by English (being the last post surrendered), and occupied by the United States, July, 1796.

Captured and destroyed by English fleet under Admiral Sir James Yeo, 1814.

Rebuilt of earth and timber by United States, 1839-1842.

Rebuilt of stone and cement by United States, 1863-1870.

Post enlarged and new building constructed of brick by the United States, 1903-1906.

Now garrisoned by First Battalion, 3rd Infantry, United States Army.

Fort George

The site of this Fort, the remains of which were visible until about sixty years ago, has been marked by a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the northeast corner of the original site.

It was constructed as an outwork and support to Fort Oswego, in October, 1755, by Col. Mercer, of the first American Regiment of English troops, garrisoned by the New York Colonial Militia under Col. Schuyler. It was captured and destroyed coincidently with Fort Oswego by French and Indians under Montcalm, August, 1756. It is believed that Col. Mercer was killed here and that he is buried nearby.



ENDICOTT, N. Y.

Country Club House near Endicott, New York

In the year 1800, Oliver C. Crocker built this building, now the Country Club House of the International Business Machine Corporation. The foundations were built from field stone obtained on the place; the



*Originally the Oliver C. Crocker Home
Endicott, N. Y.*



bricks used in its construction were hand made from material obtained from the "Pond Hole," situated on the property at the foot of the hills. From 1785 to 1800, clearing and farming were taking hold in this section and a crude saw-mill had been set up for the use of the scattered inhabitants. In this saw-mill, the native timber was cut up for the construction of the Crocker house.

Beams and timbers from 4 x 4s and 12 x 12s were used in the construction of this house and these timbers today show little evidence of deterioration. All joining was done with wood pegs, or dowels, and seem as tight today as at the time the building was constructed. The attic is still floored with rough cut boards from ten to eighteen inches in width.

The building was built facing the Post Road running along the river, and, it is said, was used as a tavern, one of the first in the Susquehanna Valley, and was quite a rendezvous for travelers before the railroad was built. Between the highway and the river was a ten acre tract which, for many years, was a deer park. Tennis courts and baseball diamonds have been built in part of this old deer park for use of the I.B.M. employees.



WAVERLY, N. Y.

Waverly is one of an interesting trinity of towns of which Athens and Sayre form the other factors. About these three and the surrounding country there is a wealth of historic interest. Here is Tioga Point, the rendezvous of the British, Tories and Indians before their passage down the Susquehanna Trail for the Wyoming Massacre, and later the meeting place of Generals Sullivan and Clinton on their campaign of destruction, planned because of that awful slaughter.

Here is Spanish Hill fairly teeming with legend and romance. Upon the very top of its 200 feet, Spanish coins, dating back over the centuries, have been found, their presence furnishing an endless problem for the student of history and romance. De Soto is credited with having stopped here on his way to the Mississippi. Capt. Kidd is said to have buried a part of his treasure here. A dread of this hill possessed the savages; not a red man could be induced to climb it. According to their traditions, a chief, who ventured to its top, was enveloped in clouds of smoke, and returned with a solemn injunction to his people never to set foot upon it.

Near here was Queen Esther's village, upon which Sullivan's little army descended on its way to Newton for the purpose of avenging the fourteen helpless settlers whom the Indian princess, with fiendish glee, had watched die at the rock on Campbell's Ledge. What they did to her was never known, but it is related that not a trace of the Princess could be found after the departure of the troops.



ELMIRA, N. Y.

Elmira is located in the south central portion of New York State on the Chemung River about 25 miles from the point where it flows into the Susquehanna River.

The valley of the Chemung (Indian word for "Big Horn") was once a part of the great war path leading from Niagara to the beautiful Wyoming Valley. The Senecas, a tribe of the Iroquois Indians, built their oblong bark houses there and cultivated the soil, raising a variety of crops. In the summer of 1778 Tories, Canadian Rangers, and Indians assembled at Newtown Point (a junction of the Chemung River and Newton Creek) and from there swept down upon the settlers in the Wyoming Valley with a terrible massacre. Washington then sent General John Sullivan with an army of 5,000 men to defeat the British and the Iroquois and to destroy their homes. On August 29, 1779, the Battle of Newtown was fought and the Indians fled northward. Sullivan then burned their villages, their orchards, and their crops. After many of his soldiers had returned to their homes in the East, they desired to come back to the fertile valleys of central New York to settle and build new homes.

The earliest settlers of the Chemung Valley were emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Many had learned about the rich lands along the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers from the returning soldiers. The first to settle in the place which is now Elmira was Colonel John Hendy, who came up the river in April, 1788, with his servant, Dan Hill, and landed at Newtown Forks. Here he built a hut of bark, planted corn and became friendly with the Indians.

A village was laid out, called Newtown Point on land near the creek and the first buildings were erected in 1790 on what is now Sullivan Street. Two other villages were laid out nearby. By an act of the legislature they were incorporated as Newtown in 1815 and by another act in 1828 the name was changed to Elmira. The story is told that Judge Coryell used to visit the tavern of Nathan Teall who had a bright-eyed child named Elmira. On one of his visits it is said that she climbed into his lap and fell asleep. She had been born in the village and was so bright and beautiful the Judge suggested that her

name be given to the town. The words "El Mira" are Moorish words which mean a "fair outlook."

Elmira and the surrounding territory boast a very definite place in the nation's history.

At Elmira the famous treaty was concluded between Colonel Pickering and the Indians, 1,400 of whom were present, represented by Cornplanter and Red Jacket.

Here, also, is the end of the historic Chemung and Seneca Lake Canal.

Elmira played an important part in the war of the Rebellion and was one of the chief stations on the "Underground Railroad," by which so many slaves escaped from the South. A great military prison (in which more than 12,000 prisoners were lodged and guarded) also was located here during the Civil War.

Before the days of the stage coach an old post road ran southward from Elmira to Wilkes-Barre along the banks of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers.



CORNING, N. Y.

Home of Miss Carrie Stewart (Corning's first Inn)

The year 1796 found Bath a flourishing hamlet boasting as its leading citizen Captain Charles Williamson, Revolutionary War hero and American representative of the Pultney Association, an English firm.

Captain Williamson, a man of vision and enthusiasm, sensed the need of a tavern along the Stage Coach route to Bath. As a result, he purchased a tract of land, extending from the present Stewart house to the intersection of Bridge and Pultney Streets.

Then, much to the excitement of the entire pioneer settlement, he began his tavern. Not that taverns were so new but this one was built of clapboards—the first clapboard building in the entire community of log cabins.

During the next 78 years, the Inn was owned or operated by Benj. Patterson, John Jennings and the Sly family.

When Mr. Robertson, Miss Stewart's uncle, bought this property over

60 years ago, it consisted of the house, which had not been used for a tavern for some years previous, and a farm, that included all the property from the house down to Bridge Street.

The house has undergone three remodelings. The original hotel apparently had fireplaces, but these were removed during the changes.

The men who remodeled the house for Miss Stewart reported that it was put together, when originally built, by the use of wooden pins.

The doorway has attracted much comment, which is not strange for the door is the original that once swung on its huge iron hinges to admit guests to Benjamin Patterson's famous hostelry.

New York City

Although the eastern Ferry Terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad is in New York City, historic landmarks in New York are omitted for the obvious reason that they would fill a book many times this size. The Hudson River itself, across which the Lackawanna ferries ply, provided an anchorage for Hendrick Hudson in 1609. From that date Manhattan Island has played its part in the history of the nation.

The record of the purchase of the island from the Indians by the Dutch for the equivalent of twenty-four dollars is preserved in a letter written by one Peter Schagen from Amsterdam, Holland, to the States General of the Netherlands at The Hague under the date of November 5, 1626. A translation of the original, a reproduction of which is shown on the following page, is as follows:

"High Mighty Sirs: Here arrived yesterday the ship "The Arms of Amsterdam," which sailed from New Netherland out of the Mauritius (Hudson) River on September 23; they report that our people there are of good courage and live peaceably . . . they have bought the island Manhattes from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders (\$24) . . . the cargo of the aforesaid ship is: 7246 beaver skins, 178½ otter skins, 675 otter skins, 48 mink skins, 36 wild-cat skins, 33 minks, 34 rat skins. Many logs of oak and nutwood. Herewith be ye High Mighty Sirs commended to the Almighty's grace."



4 late 5.

Recept 7 november 1626
Hooghe. Moghende Heeren

Gek is ghesien t'wysen t'wysen van Amsterdam
aenghekomij sinder is de 23^e septem. ont ruij t'wys
lant gheselt ont de t'wys. Minuties. r'ap'celing
dat ont volck dat klost is in velding L'p. 3
goes velding, 85000 oer lundig aldaer g'fakt
g'fakt t'wysent markatet van de veldig g'fakt, voon
de veldig van 60 oer. is groot 11000 mark
g'fakt alle lundig g'fakt ont g'fakt, sinder g'fakt
augusto g'fakt. dat van g'fakt de min'fakt
van g'fakt. lundig, als taxus. Hogg. g'fakt, gat de
lundig. lundig, lundig in veld.

Het Cargalen van t'wys s'chip is

7246 lundig veld
178 $\frac{1}{2}$ lundig veld
675. lundig veld
48. lundig veld
36. lundig veld
33 lundig
34 lundig veld.

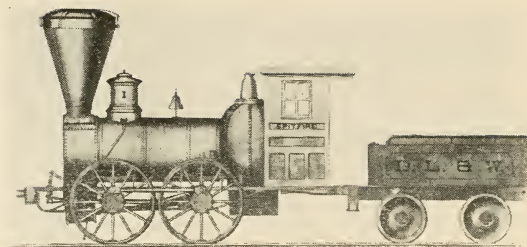
Wes. g'fakt lundig. In Noten g'fakt.

Gek mede

Goog. Moghende lundig. ont de lundig
in veldig lundig.

In Amsterdam den 5^e novem. is 26
Groe. lundig. lundig. Dienstwillighe

J. Schuylen



SPITFIRE, THE FIRST LACKAWANNA LOCOMOTIVE

*Built in England in 1838 and bought by
D. L. & W. R. R. Co. in 1851*

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK

Hoboken, N. J.	1.0	Stroudsburg, Pa.	82.6
The Oranges, N. J.	12.5	Pittston, Pa.	143.7
Maplewood, N. J.	16.2	Northumberland, Pa.	214.5
Bernardsville, N. J.	35.8	Harford (Kingsley, Pa.)	162.8
Madison, N. J.	26.5	Norwich, N. Y.	233.9
Morristown, N. J.	30.8	Utica, N. Y.	287.8
Passaic, N. J.	11.6	Oswego, N. Y.	307.1
Clifton, N. J.	13.1	Endicott (Vestal, N. Y.)	200.7
Oxford (Oxford Furnace, N. J.) .	72.0	Waverly, N. Y.	232.0
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. . . .	78.2	Elmira, N. Y.	249.7
Corning, N. Y.	267.7		



*Upper Photograph: Lackawanna Limited of 1889. Right Center:
1893. Left Center: 1905 and Below: The modern Limited*



